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EXEMPTIONS Section 3(G)

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SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 2028

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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Subject: Activity of Dobroslav
JEVDJEVIC and
Momcilo DJUJIC

Report No: OIR - 5647

Date of Information: 19 September 1953

Date Acquired: 2 October 1953

Date of Report: 28 October 1953

Place Acquired: Rome

Evaluation: B-3

Source: [REDACTED]

REFERENCE: PIRA-1003; 1009; PIR-126,612; OIR-4856; et al

1. The following information was received from usually well informed confidential informants who are objective in their appraisals:
2. Dobroslav JEVDJEVIC, who left in June 1953 for the United States, arranged in Chicago early in August 1953, together with Momcilo DJUJIC (resident in Canada), for the printing of a "proclamation in the Serb language and characters which was addressed to 'Serb Combattants in the Free World.' Subjects advised, in the document, of their forthcoming arrival in Europe to organize the Chetniks and other Serb separatists against General Miodrag DAMJANOVIC's strong organization of Yugoslav combattants.
3. The attitude of JEVDJEVIC in the above cited "proclamation" was judged to be untimely and dangerous as it might tend to upset the Yugoslav emigres and particularly the Serb, resulting thereby in the birth of new Serb separatist organizations. The "proclamation" is, in substance, full of attacks against General DAMJANOVIC who, held to be the most serious obstacle to their plan, enjoys the trust of the Americans. General DAMJANOVIC is criticized in the "proclamation" for, among other things, having promised the Americans that he was ready to leave, together with 65,000 combattants, for any anti-Communist front. Subjects accuse DAMJANOVIC of having "betrayed", during his recent trip to America, the American "leaders" and, particularly, the Congressman KERSTEN (who participated in the last Congress of General DAMJANOVIC's combattants which was held in the United States, but who refused to take part in the Congress of the Serb separatists as promoted by Subjects).
4. During his stay in Canada and in the United States, JEVDJEVIC occupied himself with political problems, thereby provoking resentment among certain groups of Yugoslav emigres. For this reason, almost the entire emigree press as well as Yugoslav "leaders" in exile, bitterly criticized him. The political maneuver of Subjects did not meet with favor even among leaders of the Serb separatists who do not intend to collaborate with them.

Classification

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because during the last war, Subjects compromised themselves as a consequence of massacres and assistance, they gave to German occupation troops. Nor have the Serb emigres forgotten that JEVDJEVIC, classified as a "war criminal" was, immediately after the war, interned by the Allies in the Camp of Afragola from which, however, he succeeded in escaping.

5. Momcile DJUJIC, Orthodox priest from Lika, distinguished himself among the Chetniks for his cruelty and, according to various witnesses, for having killed numerous Catholic Croats with his own hands. He, too, was declared a "war criminal" and, after having fled from the camp at Eboli where had been interned, he emigrated to Canada. He now has the intentions of coming to Italy together with JEVDJEVIC to organize a new dissident political group, but the actualization of his project might give rise to confusion and internal bickering among the Yugoslav emigres.
6. It is commented in Yugoslav political exile circles that the activity promoted by Subjects would indubitably be profitable to the Titoists because it would be to Belgrade's advantage if there is disunity and bickering among the emigres. For this reason, the Titoists almost never attack JEVDJEVIC's activity although they keep right up with it.
7. Subjects were to leave the United States for Canada at the end of August 1953, after which they planned to go to England, France, and Germany, finally ending up in Italy. DJUJIC had already requested a visa for Italy in the United States.
8. Source Comment: DJUJIC's arrival in Italy would certainly give TITO the chance to again accuse Italy, before the Western world, of permitting war criminals, who were at one time protected by Fascists and Nazis, to enter its territory. Therefore, it would not be in Italy's interests to permit Subjects to engage in the activity outlined by them in their "proclamation" as it would alarm the entire Yugoslav emigre group, would aggravate the already-existing dissension with General Mladrag DAMJANOVIC's group (which is protected by the Americans in Germany) and would favor TITO's designs which aim at disorganizing and annihilating the Yugoslav political exile collective.

Washington (3)

Yug. Refugees
Files (1)